

IN THE CLAIMS:

The following is a complete listing of claims in this application.

14. (new) Wave-power device comprising:

a plurality of floating bodies arranged in at least two parallel rows, each floating body being connected to a linear energy converter for converting the wave energy to kinetic energy in a mechanical system connected to an electrical generator;

an upper and a lower carrying structure between which the floating bodies are arranged;

vertical supporting bars connected to the floating bodies, the vertical supporting bars held between the upper carrying structure and the lower carrying structure; and

an extended buoyancy tank connected with the lower carrying structure at opposite structure sides, the buoyancy tanks being constructed and arranged for filling with water for lowering the wave-power device into the sea, such that the floating bodies are submersed to a level to reduce risk of damage during bad weather,

wherein the electric generator is integrated between said vertical supporting bars and a corresponding floating body.

15. (new) Wave-power device according to claim 14, wherein the vertical supporting bars are integrated with stator coils and non-magnetic iron elements, and each floating body has a centrally located tube containing permanent magnets.

16. (new) Wave-power device according to claim 15, wherein the stator coils of the generators are connected to a rectifier and to a DC/AC-converter which is common to all of the generators in the wave-power device.

17. (new) Water power device according to claim 14, wherein the buoyancy tanks are rotatably coupled at ends thereof for rotation of the buoyancy tanks for removal of

fouling.

18. (new) Wave-power device according to claim 14, additionally comprising a buoyancy tank arranged at two opposite sides of the carrying structure which bears the floating bodies, which buoyancy tanks are constructed and arranged to be at least partly filled with water, the buoyancy tanks being lowered to a depth in the water, such that the carrying structure of the floating bodies stays substantially stable and unaffected by wave movements.

19. (new) Wave-power device according to claim 14, wherein the upper carrying structure includes lengthwise and crosswise directed connection bars having junctures which form holders for the vertical supporting bars.

20. (new) Wave-power device according to claim 14, wherein the lower carrying structure includes lengthwise and crosswise directed connection bars having junctures forming holders for the vertical supporting bars.

21. (new) Wave-power device according to claim 15, wherein the vertical supporting bars are integrated with stator coils and iron elements, and each floating body has a centrally located tube of permanent magnetic material.

22. (new) Wave-power device according to claim 14, wherein the generators have stator coils connected to a rectifier and to a DC/AC-converter which is common to all of the generators in the wave-power device.

23. (new) Wave-power device according to claim 22, wherein the supporting bars accommodate capacitors and/or rectifiers for the generated current.

24. (new) Wave-power device according to claim 18, wherein the buoyancy tanks are rotatably coupled at its ends, preferably at its longitudinal axles, to be able to rotate the buoyancy tanks for removal of fouling.

25. (new) Wave-power device according to claim 24, wherein the buoyancy tanks are rotatably coupled at

longitudinal axes thereof.

26. (original) Wave-power device according to claim 18, wherein the buoyancy tanks are filled with water for lowering the wave-power device down into the sea, so that the floating bodies descends to a level at which risk of damage during bad weather is reduced.

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